

each county shall have an additional delegate; but that no county shall be allowed, in any event, a greater representation than six, and that the city of Baltimore shall have no greater representation than the largest representation from any county. For the present, they further suggest, that the census of 1830 shall be temporarily adopted; and that after the census of 1840 shall have been taken, and officially promulgated the representation shall be graduated and permanently established, upon the basis above declared.

With respect to the Senate, your committee have not been able to concur in their views, either as to the proper organization of that body, or as to the mode of electing its members. All the committee, save one, concur in recommending, that the Senate shall consist of one member, for and from each county in the State, and one member, for and from the city of Baltimore. At the time of the formation of the constitution, there were but eighteen counties in the State—eight of which composed the eastern shore; and ten counties, and the two cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, the western shore. The apportionment, therefore, of nine Senators to the western shore, and six Senators to the eastern shore, was in an exact proportion, rating the two cities equal to two counties. Since that period, however, the county of Alleghany has been established, and the new county of Carroll is about to be created. There will then be twenty counties in the State; and it is deemed a convenient arrangement, to give a Senator to each county, and one to the city of Baltimore. This will make the precise number of twenty-one Senators—a body, it is believed, not inconveniently large.

In regard to this branch of the General Assembly, the majority of the committee, in changing the number of Senators, do not depart from the basis of representation adopted by the framers of the constitution. The inequality of representation, in the other branch, will, of course, be, in some respects, for the equality of suffrage is secured to sectional interests in this. If the members were constituted upon the same basis, whether popular, or mixed, and differing only in the duration of their respective terms, the views of the committee cannot well be changed. A graduated assembly would not equally